

13 locals' loans add \$375,000 to Defense Fund

Washington—Within barely more than two weeks of being asked, thirteen Guild locals had loaned TNG more than \$375,000 to help meet the emergency created in TNG's Defense Fund by the strike against New York's three big daily papers, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. reported Sept. 7.

Topped by \$100,000 each from Southern Ontario (Toronto) and St. Louis and \$90,000 from Vancouver-New Westminster the loans ranged down to \$375 from Erie.

And those locals' loans together with others from outside the Guild and a clearer picture of the strike's financial impact on TNG's Defense Fund should enable payment of TNG benefits to all Guild members out of work because of strikes at least through Oct. 14, two weeks longer than first judged possible, Perlik wrote to locals.

At its fall meeting beginning Oct. 16, the International Executive Board will have to "determine and chart our course from that point on," he said.

"The picture facing the board will not be pretty," he added, pointing out that if the New York strike continues at that point TNG not only will have spent its available Defense Fund assets, but will be in debt by about \$1,250,000.

To repay the indebtedness, rebuild the Defense Fund to its Constitutional \$2,000,000-level and support ongoing or new bargaining emergencies will require full regular dues for a total of at least ten months, Perlik estimated.

Full regular dues add amounts ranging from \$1 to \$14.75 to monthly dues, with all the additional amounts going to the TNG's Defense Fund. Higher dues became effective Sept. 1 for the first time in more than two years [Guild Reporter, Aug. 25, Page 1].

When announcing the triggering of full dues a week into the New York strike, Perlik estimated that monies available from the Defense Fund plus from emergency sources would enable payment of benefits in New York and six other cities for the first eight weeks of the New York strike.

While Perlik was high in his praise and thanks to the locals that had so far made loans to TNG, at the same time he noted that the loans "are not coming in as fast as we would like" from other locals. Well over \$400,000 was pledged by locals in March when the bargaining crisis first developed in New York.

Besides the loans from St. Louis, Southern Ontario, Vancouver-New Westminster and Erie, the following locals had forwarded money to TNG through Sept. 7:

Denver, \$2,000; Hawaii, \$28,500; Manchester, \$15,000; Pawtucket, \$2,500; Philadelphia, \$10,000; Pittsburgh, \$1,000; Pueblo, \$7,500; San Francisco-Oakland, \$14,500, and San Jose, \$10,000.

The number of New York members applying for and receiving (Continued on Page 4)

New York—There were no immediate prospects for bargaining—let alone settlement—as the strikes against this city's three big dailies continued and the papers remained closed into a fifth consecutive week.

Talks between the three and the Pressmen's Union broke off just before the Labor Day weekend and there were no indica-

tions by late the next week when they might resume.

The first meeting between the New York Guild and Rupert Murdoch's Post since the Guild's Post Unit struck the paper Aug. 22 was cancelled by the Post Sept. 7, a few hours before it was to take place.

The Post sent word Murdoch was upset over broadcast cover-

age of the walkout the day before by news staffers at the Daily Metro, one of three principal interim dailies, when its publisher said Murdoch had helped start the paper and had an option to buy it after the strike, a Guild representative reported.

The city's Allied Printing Trades Council voted later Sept. 7 to ask veteran mediator Theo-

dore Kheel to serve as the unions' adviser in future bargaining.

The number of unions actively striking one or all three papers had increased to five—the Paper Handlers and two Machinists locals in addition to the Guild and Pressmen—and Associated Press reported that the Mailers' Union said it would join the strike if the publishers tried to resume publication without settlements with the unions.

AP also said there were reports that Murdoch, president of the city's publishers' association, and the Times and News were trying to convince the Deliverers' Union to return to work and had asked for police protection for trucks that would be used to distribute papers produced by nonstrikers.

Deliverers' President Douglas (Continued on Page 6)

U.S. to Washington Post: Bargain!

Washington—The Washington Post has been found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board on two counts of refusing to bargain with the Washington-Baltimore Guild, whose last contract with the paper expired nearly two-and-a-half years ago.

And the labor board has ordered the Post to:

✓ Provide Guild bargainers with all the payroll information they have been seeking for the past two years on employees in the bargaining unit so the Guild can properly bargain for those employees.

✓ "Cancel or rescind" independent contracts it signed in enlarging its outside ad sales force by putting eight new salespersons

on a commissions-only basis "and bargain with the union" on terms and conditions of employment under the commissioned sales program it launched in late 1976.

The labor board's actions came Sept. 1 in a brief decision by a panel of three of its members blankly affirming the findings and adopting the order recommended by an NLRB administrative law judge five months before. The Guild had initiated the unfair-practices proceedings 18 months before, in February, 1977.

"The record is clear" that all advertising solicitation of small businesses in the Washington area had been performed by Guild-covered employees before the

Post unilaterally launched the commissions-only sales program, Robert Cohn, the law judge, found.

The company's bypassing the Guild to bargain individually with employees about the program also was a violation of federal labor law, Cohn said.

The Post should employ the personnel necessary to accomplish the ends sought in the commission-only program—more new accounts—under the terms and conditions of the Guild contract, Cohn said.

The Post sought to set up the (Continued on Page 2)

Bruce Catton, was Guild leader

Frankfort, Mich.—Bruce Catton, the Pulitzer Prize winning reporter-historian who died here Aug. 28, was a charter member and early leader of the Cleveland Guild and a public supporter of the union for years after he left newspapering.

Catton, 78 when he died, maintained a summer residence here and lived in New York.

He joined the Cleveland Guild at its formation in 1933, while he was working for the Newspaper Enterprise Assn., and was president of the local in 1936 and a member of its executive committee in 1934, 1935 and 1938.

He was one of two Cleveland Guild leaders who helped set up a picket line at the Lorain (Ohio) Journal on June 11, 1935, when the publisher locked out the lo-

cal's seven-member editorial unit there after they protested the firing of the only woman among their number.

After winning both the Pulitzer in history and the National Book Award in 1954 for the third book in his first Civil War trilogy, Catton said he continued to regard himself as "a reporter—not a historian."

"If a reporter wants to find out about the shooting in the block, he goes to everyone who saw it. . . . You don't bring an ax for grinding; you don't try to prove anything in advance. You're looking for facts," Catton said.

And the style of those and later works reflected that by concentrating on making read- (Continued on Page 4)



BRUCE CATTON

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Jack Miller/Dan Miller Photography/New York Guild

BARBARA YUNCKER, RIGHT FOREGROUND, LEADS GUILD STRIKERS AT N.Y. POST
Alongside Guild unit chairperson is Jim Barnes of the striking Pressmen's Union

Strike talks stalled in New York

U.S. raps Madison dailies

Page 3

Asking women who work

Page 7

Strike in Pontiac 'unfair'

Page 2

Journalism body to study pay for interns

Seattle—Responding to a Guild proposal that journalism schools require that the students and interns they place on newspapers get paid, the Assn. for Education in Journalism authorized a study of the entire internship problem.

The delegates voted without dissent at their annual convention Aug. 13-16 to establish a committee to undertake the study, together with "appropriate professional affiliates and the Ameri-

can Council on Education for Journalism." The Guild is among AEJ's affiliates.

The AEJ resolution, noting the Guild's proposal that all student interns be paid, said that compensation was "one of several important questions concerning internships for which guidelines are lacking." It directed the committee to develop such guidelines "in respect to compensation, supervision and accreditation."

The resolution was sent to the floor by the convention resolutions committee, to which TNG had submitted a resolution stating that student interns "to the extent that they write for publication . . . should be compensated at rates no lower than those paid reporters starting without either experience or, in many cases, training."

TNG Research and Information Director David J. Eisen told

the delegates that while the Guild would have preferred to have seen a resolution dealing directly with the issue of pay emerge from the convention, "we welcome the AEJ's study of the entire question, we support it and we look forward to participating in it."

He said the Guild felt compelled to introduce its resolution when it learned of a major journalism school that sent students to work on daily newspapers as reporters, 40 hours a week, without pay, for a full semester each.

"We don't think that's fair to the student," Eisen said, "and we don't think that's fair to the job because a student is filling the position without pay."

"During the 1976-77 academic year, no fewer than 110 such students from this school alone were working fulltime on daily newspapers across the country."

"While that's not the norm for intern programs, we're informed it's not the only one of its kind. There are several others."

"In any case, even where lesser periods of time are involved, we feel interns should be paid, as in many cases they are," Eisen said.

Lawrence D. Pinkham, journalism chairperson at the University of Massachusetts, cited a startling example of the effect unpaid interns may have on a newspaper's staff.

He said two reporters for a

small Massachusetts daily were laid off after his school sent two interns there; the interns were only supposed to be working 16 hours a week, but they were working 60 or 70. Pinkham said the reporters were rehired only after the school protested to the newspaper and the interns' hours were reduced.

In another resolution, the convention voted, in the wake of the Bakke decision, "to rededicate itself to the principle of affirmative action for minorities and women, with reliance on goals rather than quotas," and endorsed the American Society of Newspaper Editors' goal of achieving, before the year 2000, minority employment "at all levels on newspapers at least equal to the proportion of minorities in the population."

A third resolution endorsed bills by Rep. Morris Udall for tax-reform legislation to help maintain independent newspaper ownership and to create a commission to study media concentration.

A fourth urged Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell and state attorneys general to protect news media and other "third parties" from "the threat to personal privacy and free expression" posed by the issuance of search warrants under the Supreme Court's recent decision in the Stanford Daily case.



WE'RE No. 1
PARITY PLUS

St. Louis Guild

Next . . . No. 1 in paychecks?

Robert Teuscher and Dennis McCarthy, Guild members at the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, wear buttons (inset) that say, "We're No. 1—Parity Plus," in a drive to achieve wage parity with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The papers

have been in a circulation war for some time and the Globe-Democrat now claims to have passed its evening competitor. Hence the pitch to eliminate the \$13.60 a week discrepancy between key minima at the two papers.

NLRB tells Washington Post to bargain

(Continued from Page 1)

commission-only program outside the bargaining unit "in order that it would not have to pay the salaries required" by the contract, he said, noting that "that was thought to be a more favorable economic relationship, at least from the respondent's [Post's] point of view."

He dismissed Post claims that the Guild had waived its right to bargain on the commission-sales jobs when it did not immediately respond in detail to a company proposal to exclude them from the contract about three months before the program was started.

"It is well established that 'a waiver of bargaining rights . . . must be clearly and unequivocally conveyed,'" Cohn said, pointing to case law.

He also found little worth in the Post's contention that the presence at an ad department meeting on the program of two employees in "lower level union positions . . . somehow constituted notice to or bargaining with the union."

The Post's record of using large ad agencies to get new national ad accounts "is not comparable to the hiring of individuals" to solicit new local retail

ads, "particularly where such individuals are potential (and actual) candidates for promotion to the regular advertising staff," Cohn added.

The paper's refusal to supply the Guild payroll information by name and its taking more than six months to supply some of the other information the Guild requested were both violations of its obligations under federal law, as well, Cohn said in addressing those areas of the Guild's charges.

It has been "well established" for nearly 25 years that a union is entitled "to all wage information essential to the intelligent representation" of employees in a bargaining unit, Cohn noted.

And it is not necessary for the union to indicate the precise need for all the information sought, Cohn said pointing to case law and noting that Judge Learned Hand once pointed out that it would be "difficult to conceive a case in which current or immediately past wage rates would not be relevant during negotiations for a minimum wage scale or for increased wages."

Besides, said Cohn, "the fact is that the Guild had not, at that point in the negotiations, made an economic demand for in-

creased wages . . . perhaps . . . since such demand would doubtless be bottomed upon the current wage rates of the individuals—which was the precise information the Guild requested."

Pointing to a 1956 case involving the Utica Observer-Dispatch, Cohn noted that "the company cannot reduce" the union's right to all represented employees' wage rates "by giving only a part

of the information requested and dismissing the rest as de minimis."

A contention by the Post that the Guild should not get the information because in 1975 it had published wages paid some members who crossed the Pressmen's picket line was dismissed by Cohn as insufficient to "overcome the presumption of relevance well established in case law."

Winn-Dixie boycott scores in N.M.

Leaders of the union-inspired consumer boycott of Winn-Dixie food stores claimed a major victory for their efforts when in August the chain sold virtually all its New Mexico operations and agreed to payments the National Labor Relations Board said it owes strikers there.

And at about the same time, a federal judge in Atlanta dismissed a suit by J. P. Stevens & Co. that had challenged the legality of the Atlanta city government's boycott of Stevens' textile products.

U.S. District Court Judge Richard C. Freeman also ruled in the process that the Clothing Workers' methods of seeking support for the Stevens' boycott were

legal. Stevens had challenged them.

TNG conventions for several years have supported the Stevens' boycott and the 1978 Convention also voted support for the Retail Clerks' and Meat Cutters' campaign against Winn-Dixie.

Members of the store unions had been striking 16 Winn-Dixie stores in New Mexico for more than a year. Those plus seven others and a warehouse were sold to Smith's Food King Supermarkets, which the unions described as "an employer who respects the rights of our members and our unions." Strikers are being returned to their old jobs under an agreement with Food King.

The two unions plus the AFL-CIO at the same time stressed

indications, committed an unfair labor practice by refusing to hire members of the Pressmen's Union and that the action precipitated their ongoing strike against the paper. The complaint agrees with the charge.

The regional office initially had rejected the charge, but the NLRB's appeals office in Washington overturned the regional decision and ordered the office here to issue a complaint and hold hearings.

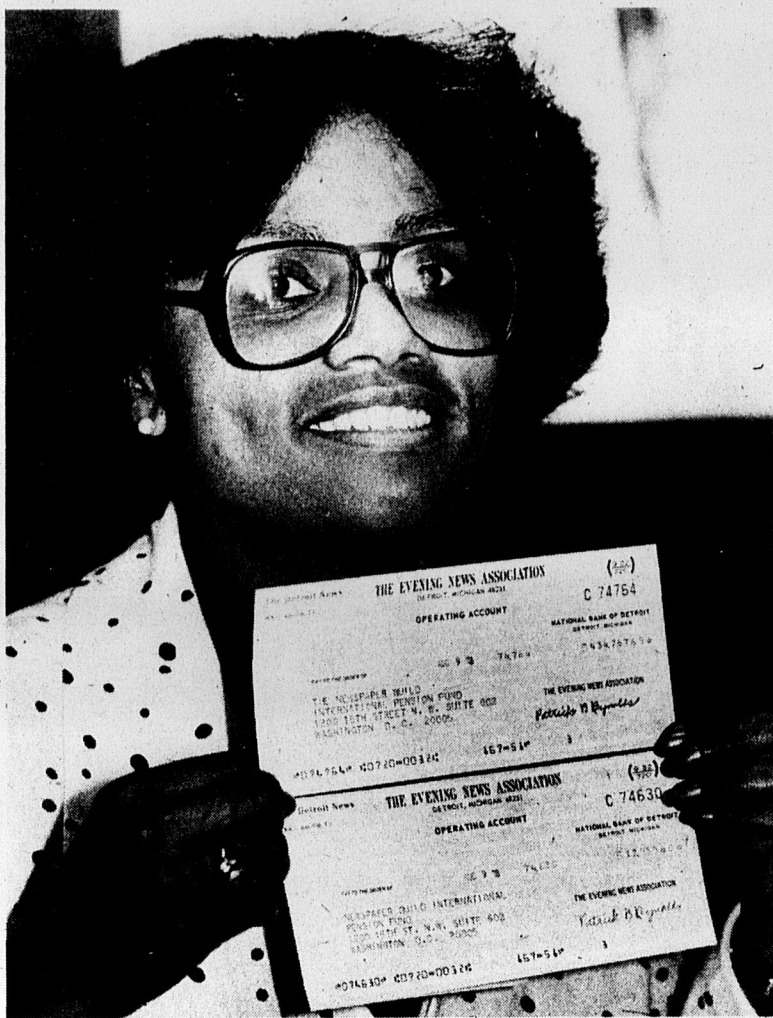
Local 13 has been on strike at the Press since Dec. 29. The Detroit Guild's Pontiac Unit first honored the Pressmen's picket line and then called a strike of its own.

The complaint, issued Sept. 6, has the effect of sanctioning the strike as one over unfair labor practices. This means that the strikers are protected from permanent replacement by strikebreakers who have helped publish the paper during the strike.

that Winn-Dixie still is the largest food-store chain in the South and that the boycott continues in 14 other states where it still operates, not only under the Winn-Dixie name but also as Foodway and Buddies.

Stevens had brought suit against Atlanta Mayor Maynard H. Jackson and the Clothing Workers soon after the mayor in June, 1977, had ordered the city to stop buying from Stevens until the company stopped illegal practices under labor and antidiscrimination laws.

In dismissing the suit, the judge ruled that both the mayor and the Clothing Workers could recover legal costs in the case from Stevens.



Bill Gorry, Jr., Washington-Baltimore Guild

\$447,000 for pension plan

Helen Coleman, assistant to the trustees of TNG's International Pension Plan, holds two checks totalling \$447,723.29 from the Detroit News for deposit into the plan's account in Washington. The funds came in after the News dropped its efforts to reopen bargaining on pensions for its Guild-covered editorial employees and agreed to their coverage under the 16-month-old portable plan (Guild Reporter, July 28). It's the plan's largest group—225 people.

Farber freed, awaits judgment of court

Trenton, N. J.—New York Times reporter M. A. Farber remained free Sept. 7 pending a decision by the New Jersey Supreme Court on whether the U.S. Constitution and a state law should have kept him from being jailed for 26 days for refusing to give all his files on a murder case to the judge trying it.

The state high court, which heard three hours of argument Sept. 5, could rule itself or send the case back to a lower court for a hearing on the merits of Farber and the Times's claims that Farber's files are protected from forced disclosure.

The court on Aug. 30 took over the case and had Farber released from jail, at least until his and the Times's contempt conviction appeal is decided.

At the Sept. 5 hearing, attorneys for Dr. Mario Jascalevich, charged with poisoning three patients 12 years ago after Farber wrote a series about the deaths for the Times in 1976, argued that Farber should be required to comply with their subpoena for his files.

Attorneys for Farber, the Times and more than 30 news industry organizations acting as friends of the court argued that he should not, attacking particularly the sweeping nature of the subpoena. TNG and the New York Guild were among those who joined the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press as amici.

The state attorney general, as he had in asking the court to step in and free Farber, argued that a lower court should hold a hearing on the merits of the reporter-privilege question.

Farber and the Times's attorney, Floyd Abrams, also argued that the trial judge should have held a hearing on the privilege

claim before ordering the materials turned over.

The judge, William J. Arnold, had said he could not consider the question until he examined the files himself and ordered Farber and the Times to bring them to him. Their refusal touched off contempt proceedings that led to Farber's jailing on Aug. 4.

"How can one judge see it without violating their rights" under the First Amendment and the state's shield law, Abrams asked, stating that it was up to Jascalevich's attorneys to establish that particular documents were vital to the doctor's defense.

They should also be required to show that the information is not available elsewhere and that there are not other ways to obtain it, Abrams said.

While arguing that reporter privilege is absolute under New Jersey law, Abrams also indicated that Farber may be prepared to waive his rights and turn over some information if the order for his complete files were vacated.

Upon his release from jail Farber told reporters that he was willing to be questioned as a trial witness but that he would never identify his sources to whom he had pledged confidentiality.

Dan Paul, attorney for the friends of the court, told the state justices that "all of us have been involved in subpoena cases before, but never with a subpoena of such sweeping scope enforced without a hearing by contempt sentences of such severity."

New Jersey's privilege law "would have no meaning if the things sought to be protected first would have to be disclosed in camera" to a judge, Paul said.

Besides freeing Farber from jail, the supreme court suspended daily fines of \$5,000 on the Times when it took the case. Other

Madison publishers broke law to cause strike, NLRB alleges

Madison, Wis.—A blockbuster labor board complaint that consolidates 10 sets of unfair-labor-practice charges has been levelled against the three-headed Madison Newspapers, Inc., complex.

Issued by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in Milwaukee, the complaint—roughly equivalent to an indictment—says that Madison Newspapers, the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times "caused and prolonged" a five-union, 11-month strike by committing 18 violations of the National Labor Relations Act.

The complaint demands that the employers offer 160 employees immediate and full reinstatement to the positions they held before the strike started Oct. 1, 1977.

The unions earlier had made unconditional offers to return to work, but the publishers said they would offer positions only as vacancies occurred and without reference to seniority.

The unions insisted that all be reinstated.

The complaint also demands that MNI and the papers dismiss anyone hired after the start of the strike if necessary to make room for reinstated employees.

Moreover, the labor board is pressing for back pay upon reinstatement.

The Madison Guild, which is striking the Capital Times, won a vital point in the complaint:

NLRB agreement that the Capital Times is equally as responsible for MNI labor policy as MNI itself and the Lee chain's State Journal.

"Commonly formulated and administered labor relations policies" make each segment of MNI "collectively responsible for each and every act of any and/or all of them," the complaint says.

What this means is that if the regional office's complaint is upheld—or if at least this part of it is—Guild strikers will be protected against permanent replacement because they, along with those of the other unions, will be considered as striking against unfair labor practices.

An administrative law judge will hold a hearing either here or in Milwaukee. The unions want the hearings to be held here, they say, so the Madison public can have the opportunity "to observe one of their most powerful community institutions on trial."

On strike are the Guild, the Milwaukee Typographical Union, Madison Mailers Union, and Madison Printing & Graphic Communications Union (pressmen and district managers).

The Wisconsin State Journal Editorial Assn. also struck last October, but one group of its members has returned to work—or never left—and says it has called off the WSJEA strike. Association members who are still out say it is still on.

It was the Typographical Union that filed the first unfair labor practices charge in April, 1977, that finally led to issuance of the complaint this Sept. 2.

The printers and the WSJEA struck MNI and the State Journal and the other unions immediately followed in sympathy, with the Guild striking the Capital Times, where it represents the editorial department.

Chief issues in the printers' strike were pay cuts of nearly \$100 a week unilaterally imposed by management plus wholesale firings out of seniority.

As the strike continued, more unfair labor practices charges were filed by other unions involved.

Madison Newspapers, Inc., owns and publishes the Capital Times and the Wisconsin State Journal and is itself owned jointly by the Capital Times Co. and the Lee chain. MNI, in turn, contracts with the Capital Times Co. and Lee Newspapers to provide the editorial content of each of the newspapers.

The labor board's regional office offered a settlement to the employers on Aug. 25, with an Aug. 31 acceptance deadline.

The proposed settlement would have incorporated the points now covered by the complaint.

When the papers rejected the settlement, the complaint was issued.

Among points covered by the complaint are these alleged unfair practices:

✓ Offering individual printers more or different benefits—especially severance and/or retirement benefits—than were offered to the Typographical Union at the bargaining table.

✓ Threatening employees with termination if they chose to exercise their seniority in retaining Typographical Union-covered jobs.

✓ Unilaterally changing existing terms and conditions of employment.

✓ Refusing to bargain in good faith with the Editorial Assn. (A similar Guild charge against the Capital Times was dismissed.)

✓ Threatening employees concerning their reinstatement rights as unfair labor practice strikers and/or threatening them with permanent replacement.

Canada's price elevator

The table below records the ascent of Canada's Consumer Price Index over a 24-month period following a 2.6-point rise in the index in July to 177.7, up 15.9 points from July, 1977, and 28.4 points from July, 1976. The first column lists the index for each of the last 12 months, the second the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third, the percentage increases over July, 1976.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	July 1976†
August, 1977	162.5	8.3	8.8
September	163.4	8.4	9.4
October	165.0	8.8	10.5
November	166.1	9.1	11.3
December	167.2	9.5	12.0
January, 1978	167.8	9.0	12.4
February	168.9	8.7	13.1
March	170.8	8.8	14.4
April	171.2	8.4	14.7
May	173.6	9.0	16.3
June	175.1	9.2	17.3
July	177.7	9.8	19.0

*1971 = 100

†Index = 149.3

The same day the Times

THE SHORT



OF IT

"DOUBLE CHECK your sources' facts.' Don't take it for granted that the people you quote know what they are talking about—not even chairmen of boards, union presidents or ministers of labour. . . . Don't assume that your readers know anything about industrial relations. . . . Don't take it for granted that your public—or your desk—knows anything about labour laws. . . . Remember, as a reporter your direct task is to report industrial relations, not reform them." All the foregoing comes from a 220-page paperback just published in Canada. It's *The Labour Beat, an introduction to unions*, by Roy LaBerge, a teacher at Algonquin College in Ottawa, former Guild member and former editor of the Canadian Labour Congress's magazine, *Canadian Labour*. It's an adaptation of a work originally done for news people covering industrial relations. While much of its content is specifically Canadian, much of it could be useful for reporters south of the border, as well. (It costs \$6 from Media Algonquin, 1385 Woodroffe Av., Ottawa, Ont. K2G 1V8.)

Potpourri: Seven of the 13 people who received "Stick o' Type" awards for reporting and photography from the Chicago Guild this year won them for work done for the Chicago Daily News, closed by its publisher March 4. Five of the seven now work for the Sun-Times, the surviving Field paper. Work by Sun-Times people took the other six awards. . . . Type World magazine is trying to promote "Mx.," pronounced "mix," as the ultimate, sexless honorific—instead of Mr., Mrs., Miss and even Ms. "Simply everyone's got X chromosomes," gushed the Washington Star's "Ear" column. . . . An arbiter in British Columbia has ruled that mandatory retirement is against the law. The law prohibits discrimination against persons between the ages of 45 and 65. An employer must demonstrate that by reaching 65 an employee's capacity is somehow automatically diminished below younger workers', the arbiter said.

Labor beat: Newspapers and airlines aren't the only U.S. industries with strike insurance. Railroads have it, too, according to the Brotherhood of Railway & Airline Clerks who charge that the "mutual aid pact" has undermined its efforts to reach an acceptable settlement with the struck Norfolk & Western. The N&W reportedly has been getting \$800,000 a day from other lines since it was struck July 10. . . . Howard Jenkins, Jr., the National Labor Relations Board's only black member, has been nominated by President Carter for a fourth five-year term. A 63-year-old Republican, Jenkins also is the only black ever to serve on the NLRB. . . . For \$7.95 each, \$6.95 each for multiple orders, employers can get "Making Unions Unnecessary," a book that "describes a how-to-do-it approach to preventing union encroachment through preventive employee relations" from Executive Enterprises Publications Co., of New York. Cash up front, please, for single copies. . . . The Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Tobacco Workers have merged. . . . Dave Typo is the new recording secretary of the Duluth Typographical Union. . . . All the NLRB's regional offices now will provide and pay for interpreters for witnesses at hearings who do not speak English. Some used to do so only when the agency subpoenaed the witnesses. The Ladies' Garment Workers protested.

The counting house: A federal district court jury has awarded two former minority stockholders of the Wichita Eagle and Beacon half the \$1,200,000 commission a former director of the papers received when they were sold to the Ridder chain in 1973. The jury agreed that the director violated his duty to stockholders by demanding and receiving the commission on the sale. . . . Southam Press, Ltd., has agreed to buy 62 percent of the stock in Coles Book Stores from the Coles family if it can get at least another 28 percent from other holders as well. At \$23 a share, cost of 90 percent would be more than \$30,000,000. . . . The Lee chain has purchased 53 percent of the stock in the 28,000-circulation Bismarck (N.D.) Tribune for \$4,800,000 and wants the other 47 percent as well. It'd be Lee's 16th daily. . . . Dow Jones, publisher of the Wall Street Journal, etc., has picked up Book Digest Co. for slightly more than \$10,000,000—Cash. . . . The same chain's Ottaway Newspapers unit is buying up the remaining 89 percent of the Free Press Co., which publishes dailies in Mankato and Owatonna, Minn., three weeklies and a semi-monthly magazine. Also cash. They didn't say how much.

Among ourselves: Gene Klare (below, left), editor of the Oregon Labor Press and a former president of the old Portland (Ore.) Guild, is the new president of the International Labor Press Assn., which represents nearly 600 U.S. and Canadian union publications. He fills the unexpired term of Stan Williams, who resigned upon leaving an editing post with the AFL-CIO Union Label Dept. . . . Jimmy Jemal, the New York Daily News's "Inquiring Photographer" for 52 years after starting the column in 1921, has died at the age of 85. A Guild member from 1937 until retiring in 1973, he had



interviewed presidents and royalty as well as the less exalted. Jersey City police once threw him into a psychiatric ward after he asked a middle-aged woman if she remembered her first kiss and if she had liked it. He was restrained again when he asked French President Charles de Gaulle if the size of a person's nose is "an indication of character."

13 locals lend TNG \$375,000

(Continued from Page 1)

ing benefits also is less than anticipated, Perlik noted, putting the weekly benefit cost at about \$180,000, approximately \$30,000 less than anticipated.

Benefits in Madison, Montreal, Pontiac, Sacramento, Steubenville and Vallejo total another \$32,000 a week, he said.

Besides the amounts from locals, he reported, the Defense Fund has been bolstered by loans of \$250,000 from the United Auto Workers and \$200,000 from the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. And the Clothing & Textile Workers' Amalgamated Bank of New York has advanced TNG a \$500,000 line of credit.

Each local's loan agreement with TNG guarantees immediate repayment in the event of a bargaining emergency in the local. Otherwise repayment will be in installments after the IEB determines that the Defense Fund is in condition to make the payments.

Following Perlik's Aug. 15 estimate of the duration of continuation of TNG benefits in the face of costs then anticipated for the New York strike and TNG's convention-established policy on unemployment compensation and benefits, at least five locals' governing bodies protested the prospect of benefits being cut off to



HELPING HANDS ON BENEFIT DAY

Joe Steele, Times Guild Unit vice chair; Joyce Raymond, her son, Harry, daughter, Natasha

members not eligible for unemployment compensation. The Southern Ontario, Washington-Baltimore, Columbus, Ottawa and San Francisco-Oakland locals all notified TNG of their actions.

The Ottawa Guild executive also voted to withhold a \$48,000 loan it had pledged earlier until the situation is "clarified." In addition the Washington-Baltimore Guild said it would hold in escrow the additional amounts it collects during full regular dues.

And at least two members of the IEB, Betsy Wade of New York and Dorothy Sain of Cleveland urged that no action be taken on the payment of benefits until the IEB meets.

The Montreal Guild, meanwhile, notified its members who are receiving unemployment compensation while laid off during a strike by pressmen at the Montreal Star that it would voluntarily stop distributing TNG benefits as soon as New York members begin receiving unemployment compensation.

Papers silent, U.S. acts

Greensboro, N.C.—The National Labor Relations Board has issued an unfair labor practice complaint against the Greensboro News and Record, charging that the papers are refusing to bargain with the Greensboro Guild.

The Guild re-established its editorial department bargaining rights in an NLRB election last October and has been trying to bargain a contract since last December.

The complaint, which was brought after the Guild filed an unfair labor practices charge, alleges that the papers refused to bargain in good faith, refused to provide the wage data required by law and, since March, refused to meet with the Guild.

A hearing on the complaint will be held here on Dec. 11.

The Guild's charge was filed in June and the complaint was issued Aug. 8.

Bruce Catton, early Guild leader

(Continued from Page 1)

ers "see" the history he wrote as "basically, . . . just people, you know, doing the best they can in pretty sticky circumstances," an approach since adopted by many historians, though he was criticized as a "popularizer" by others.

Catton worked for the Boston American and the Cleveland News and the Plain Dealer before joining the staff of NEA in Cleveland in 1926. He was a leader in organization of the Guild there "right from the start," according to I. L. Kenen, one of Cleveland's delegates to the national founding convention of the then American Newspaper Guild in 1933.

Catton joined NEA's Washington staff in 1939 as a columnist, but left newspapering to become assistant director, then director, of information for the War Production Board in 1942, retaining his Guild membership through 1943. In 1945 he became information director with the Commerce Dept. and was special assistant to the secretary in 1948, the same year his first book was published.

From 1948 through his death he had 16 more books published—14 of them on the Civil War. He also was senior editor and a founder of *American Heritage*, an adless magazine on U.S. history, and director of the Ford Found-

Bruce Catton on the Guild

"Newspapermen have been set free by the Guild to do their devoted best in a craft that is of fundamental importance to our society. It is not just the reporters who have gained by this. It is all of American democracy."

—An address to the Cleveland Guild's annual awards luncheon, Feb. 20, 1961

" . . . In shops where a strong Guild and a good Guild contract exist, things are different. Gone is the old, dreary procession of floaters—the battle-scarred men with hats jammed down over one eye, who had seen everything—and learned everything except the magic of self-respect.

"In their place are men who have a pride in their calling; men who respond to the security brought about by the Guild by buying homes, settling down and looking on their jobs as careers rather than as incidents.

"The old turnover is gone; so too, are the days when a city editor could find any missing reporter (even though he might not be able to use him, once found) by calling the nearest and cheapest bar. . . .

"The Guild is making this change; making it within the framework of traditional American ideas about freedom, democracy and the right of each man to follow the dictates of his own mind and heart. As the Guild grows stronger, the pace of the change will accelerate. . . ."

—A brief on behalf of a Guild shop to the Cleveland Press, April 6, 1938

dation's Fund for the Republic.

Catton said he thought "the hardest part" of being an author of histories was after the research was done—when he had to "sooner or later" draw up the typewriter, roll in a sheet of paper and start. "Learning is more interesting," he said.

One of his last appearances at a Guild function was in 1961 when he returned to Cleveland to address the local's annual awards luncheon.

At his request his expense check was contributed to Guild members then striking the dailies in Portland, Ore.

Bagdikian says journalist-owner conflict grows

Seattle — American journalism faces a growing conflict between "greater professional freedom for the journalist" and "increasing control of the news by conventional corporate management," Ben H. Bagdikian said Aug. 15 at the Assn. for Education in Journalism's annual convention.

Bagdikian sounded the warning in accepting an award as "journalism's most perceptive critic" from the American Society of Journalism School Administrators.

Increasing domination of America's press by corporate leaders principally concerned

with maximizing profits "makes almost inevitable a conflict with the main thrust of the practice of good journalism that we see emerging," Bagdikian declared.

"This is not because the practice of good journalism is unprofitable," he said. "... but the conflict may come, for one rea-

son, because to maximize profits in a monopolistic market, you don't need distinction."

"In the long run," Bagdikian said, "the problem is freedom and diversity of information."

"We do not trust big government to control our information," he observed. "But what happens when the conduit for most of our information is controlled by so few people that all of them—the controllers of the majority of our newspapers, magazine and book sales—can all fit in one room? And if they are part of such large economic units that they have a basic stake in public attitudes toward politics and the economy?"

Bagdikian cited Atlantic Richfield's purchase of the London Observer and Mobil Oil's continuing search for one or more U.S. daily newspapers.

"During times of stress when the public may question the power of big corporations or patterns of the economy," he asked, "will the large national and multinational corporations that control our media keep their hands off the news?"

"What this tells me is that we must do what we can to protect the professional practice of journalism. This means the continued education of serious and dedicated journalists. It means standing together whenever freedom of the press and freedom of re-

porting is threatened.

"I think it means that professional staffs should elect their own editors and have a representative on their news company's board of directors."

Bagdikian added, during a question period, that it would be particularly dangerous if unionized editorial employees suffered a loss in their bargaining power and journalists lost "the protection of decent salaries and job security at times when there may be a temptation to interfere with handling of the news."

He said that newspaper groups might be restrained by anti-trust legislation on the ground that they are, for the most part, assembling chains of local monopolies. He suggested a limit on the number of newspapers a group might acquire, with a provision that would meet First Amendment objections by allowing it to exceed that number by establishing a new paper rather than buying an existing one.

Hearing set on Cincinnati merger plan

Cincinnati—A U.S. Justice Dept. hearing will open here Sept. 11 on plans by the two Cincinnati papers to merge all their operations except their newsrooms.

TNG and the International Typographical Union will argue—on behalf of themselves and their Cincinnati locals—that the merger should not be allowed. The two internationals already have filed a joint brief.

More than 200 Cincinnati Guild members on Scripps-Howard's Post would lose their jobs if the deal goes through. The Post would be left with an editorial department only. The Guild does not represent employees of the other paper, Combined Communications' Enquirer.

A suburban newspaper chain, Queen City, also has standing to intervene in the case but has indicated it will sharply cut its participation.

Earlier, the state attorney general's office withdrew as an intervenor, saying that the parties already were represented.

A group of Cincinnati printer union members has retained its own counsel and has intervenor status.

The case will be the first such hearing under the 1971 Newspaper Preservation Act.

The act exempts newspapers from antitrust laws' prohibitions against profit pooling, price fixing and market splitting so they can merge operating departments if one paper involved can show it otherwise is in "probable danger of financial failure."

The Post says it meets the criterion. The unions says the Post's rationale is so weak that the application should have been rejected without a hearing.



VALLEJO STRIKERS SEE THEIR "V.I.P." OFF THE PRESS

Jim Quinn, Typographical Union; Catherine Evangelista, Gary Peterson, Rosa Kwong, Bob Lawson, Guild

Vallejo strikers producing V.I.P. weekly

Vallejo, Calif.—The fourth issue of V.I.P., a 16-page supplement by this city's five newspaper unions to a weekly shopping paper, headed for 29,000 area homes Sept. 5 as the unions' strike against the Donrey chain's Times-Herald entered its 12th week.

A meeting between the Pressmen's Union and Times-Herald management was scheduled for Sept. 7—the second by any of the five unions since they jointly struck the paper June 20—but little, if any progress toward a settlement was foreseen.

The Times-Herald used the first meeting, on Aug. 16 and technically with the Guild, to inform the unions that even if there are settlements, the 88 strikers would be returned to their jobs only as "permanent replacements" that have been putting out the paper might leave.

Each of the striking unions—the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, the Graphic Arts engravers, Typographical Union printers and mailers and the Pressmen—has a representative on the others' bargaining committees. Management insists, however, that it is meeting with but one union at a time.

The unions' bargaining spokesperson, Leon Olson, president of the Bay Area Typographical Union, told the company that any settlement would have to

guarantee that all strikers be returned to their jobs, and the meeting adjourned.

The unions' campaigns to reduce the Times-Herald's circulation and advertising, meantime, continued to cut into both.

The 29,000 Vallejo and Benicia homes receiving the strikers' supplement to the shopper, the Advertiser, was at least 7,000 more than the Times-Herald's strike circulation of about 22,000, a union representative said. The daily had about 27,000 circulation before the strike.

A week before the strikers launched their V.I.P.—for Vallejo Independent Press—supplement to the Advertiser, 136 coaches and athletic directors at all 13 high schools in Solano and Napa counties and the Solano Community College took a two-column full ad in the Advertiser to announce their support of the unions and that they "will not be

available away from the field for news" to the strikebreakers putting out the Times-Herald.

The unions are operating through a jointly held California corporation — Vallejo Strikers Press, Inc.—to put out the V.I.P.

Guild strikers are gathering and writing news and selling ads at rates established by the unions. The supplement is set and made up by other strikers on equipment leased from the Advertiser. The V.I.P. is incorporated into the Advertiser's press run, handled by Pressmen's Union members.

The unions' corporation also is paying the Advertiser for the V.I.P.'s share of distribution costs and of the press run.

While the V.I.P. was paying its way "and a little more," a representative of the unions said its continuance for the duration of the strike was somewhat clouded by the prospect of the Adver-

tiser being sold and the present owner's inability to guarantee that the buyer will continue the lease/supplement arrangement.

"All we know for certain is that the buyer is not Donrey," said Fred Fletcher, Guild executive secretary.

The Guild, meanwhile, reported \$6,894 in new contributions to its Vallejo strike fund through Aug. 25, including:

Akron Guild	\$100
Buffalo Guild	150
Canadian Wire Service Guild	200
Central California Guild	350
Cleveland Guild	50
Denver Guild	100
Gary Guild	50
Los Angeles Guild	25
Ottawa Guild	50
Pacific Northwest Guild	150
Rockford Guild	50
San Jose Guild	400
Southern Ontario Guild	100
Vancouver	
New Westminster Guild	50
Washington-Baltimore Guild	100
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50
Other SFONG units and individuals	4,919

The new contributions brought the total to the local's Vallejo strike fund to \$13,258.

IEB votes \$5,000 to open-shop-law fight

Washington — TNG's International Executive Board, in a mail poll, has approved TNG contributing \$5 per Guild member in Missouri to the effort of that state's United Labor Committee to defeat an initiative to ban union-shop contracts that is headed for a state-wide vote Nov. 7.

TNG's contribution would

come to about \$5,000, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said in recommending the action to the IEB.

In informing the St. Louis Guild of the IEB's action, Perlik on Sept. 5 authorized it to make the contribution on TNG's behalf, to be reimbursed "just as soon as it [TNG] sees its way

clear out of the current strike emergencies."

Initial thrust of the effort by the Missouri unions' committee is toward registration of all voting-age union members and their families before the lists are closed Oct. 10.

Nearly 50 percent of Missouri union members were not registered before the effort started, St. Louis Guild Executive Secretary Robert A. Steinke wrote in urging TNG to contribute to the effort.

Most tops to increase \$58 in Youngstown

Youngstown, O. — Most top minima are raised \$58 during the first 30 months of a new, three-year Youngstown Guild contract with the Vindicator.

The reporter-photographer-re-write-deskman-editorial artist top minimum goes to \$391.

It comes in six steps: \$18 retroactive to March 1, \$6 on Sept. 1, \$10 on March 1, 1979, \$7 on Sept. 1, 1979, \$10 on March 1, 1980, and \$7 on Sept. 1, 1980.

The society reporters' top also goes up \$58 in the same six steps, taking it to \$344 a week.

The same progression and resulting total top minimum increase brings outside classified sales to \$361 and circulation district men, roadmen and swingmen to \$369.

Telephone solicitors get top minimum increases of \$10, \$3.25, \$5.50, \$4, \$5.50 and \$4, to \$199.50, a total increase of

\$32.35 over the 30 months.

The publisher's weekly per-employee payment to the pension fund rises \$2, to \$15.27 next March 1, and another \$2, to \$17.27, on March 1, 1980.

The mileage rate increases from 14 cents per mile for the first 100 miles in a week and 13.5 cents per mile thereafter to 17 cents per mile. The parking allowance goes up \$2, to \$5 a week.

Administrative Officer Wanted

635-member Denver local seeks administrative officer with negotiating and management skills. Job will be open after Jan. 1. Send detailed resume to:

Denver Search Committee, P.O. Box 8484,
Denver, Colo. 80201

Talks are broken off in New York strike

(Continued from Page 1)

LaChance, Mayor Edward I. Koch and Murdoch denied the reports, AP said, though Murdoch earlier had said the papers were keeping alternatives available in case settlements were not reached.

Pressmen struck the papers Aug. 9 when they posted working conditions the union said could cost half its members' jobs. When the other unions with open contracts supported the strike, the papers said they would not try to publish and sent home their printers, who are in the midst of 11 year contracts.

Both Murdoch, as president of the publishers' association, and William Kennedy, Pressmen's president, had been guardedly optimistic about prospects for a settlement just a few days before their talks broke off.

Murdoch said that on Aug. 29 the publishers had made what they considered a comprehensive new offer to the union, one that "backed off on room manning," a principal publishers' goal and issue in the strike.

Kennedy, the next day, presented counter proposals during seven-hour talks which federal mediator Kenneth Moffett called "constructive," though pointing out that a settlement was "no closer" afterward.

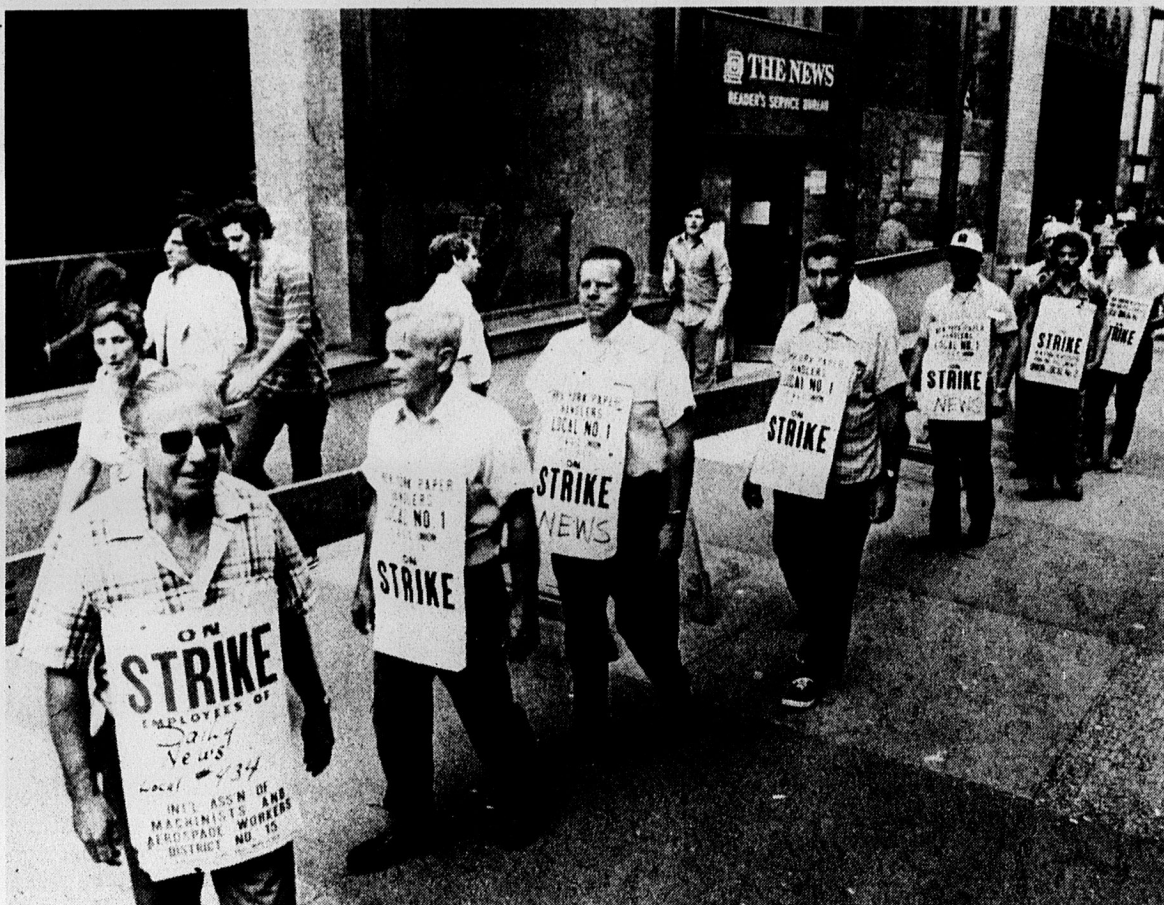
Kennedy said that 522 pressmen would be "thrown into the street" under the publishers' proposal while only 100 jobs would be lost through attrition, the Washington Star reported. The publishers said that all but 200 of 1,550 "regular" pressmen would be guaranteed jobs under their proposal.

Advertising Age reported Sept. 4 that Murdoch had made the "watered down" proposal only because the Times was pressing to end the strike.

"Here, pressure appears related to profit," Ad Age said, noting that the Times has been having "one of its better years of late." Rupert's Post is the only one of the papers that has been losing money, the magazine said, while his weekly Village Voice and New York magazine have been publishing and "loaded" with advertising during the strike.

Editor & Publisher magazine reported that the Times does not have strike insurance.

The brief walkout by the 60-member staff of the Daily Metro was sparked by the resignations of the paper's editor, managing and city editors after the publisher told them that he had borrowed "several hundred thousand dollars" from Murdoch to keep the Metro going after its second day.



PICKET LINE GROWS AT NEW YORK'S THREE MAJOR DAILIES
Machinists, Paper Handlers and Pressmen march at the Daily News

The publisher, Frederick Iseman, on the Times's op-ed page before the strike, also admitted that Murdoch has an option to buy the paper or its name after the strike and refused to say he would sell it.

Many of the staffers resigned from the Metro along with Alvin Davis, its editor, and Jeffrey Schmalz and Richard Roberts, its city and managing editors.

While there had been reports of a loan and purchase option even before the Metro began publication Aug. 21, Iseman had not been open with the staff, said the three editors, who are regularly employed by the Times.

"We were deceived from the beginning and our trust and confidence destroyed," they said in a written statement.

"We feel that if Murdoch has a deep interest in the Metro and its perpetuation, that will help his position during the strike and hurt the strikers," the three members of the Times Guild Unit said.

Estimates were that from half to two-thirds of the Metro news staffers returned to work there after receiving what a representative of the paper said were "written confirmations from Murdoch and Iseman that the Metro would close after the strike ended and that the Post had no option to purchase" the paper.

While the staffers were outside

the Metro's offices, a few Guild members from the Post Unit picketed with hand-made signs declaring "Metro means Murdoch."

Earlier on the day of the walk-out, AP reported, Murdoch had said that he did have an option to buy the paper, explaining it as a "purely defensive measure to ensure it would close." Some saw him closing the Post to operate the Metro nonunion.

He also denied lending the paper money, saying he had only given Iseman a check in advance payment for the 150,000 copies a day he was buying for distribution to home subscribers in Queens to try to keep them from switching to other papers, such as Newsday.

Murdoch assistant Martin Fischbein called Newsday efforts to move in on Post subscribers on Long Island "despicable" and said he would file a formal com-

plaint with the American Newspaper Publishers' Assn. after the strike, Advertising Age reported. Newsday said it was doing nothing out of the ordinary.

Earlier it was reported by the Washington Post that Murdoch himself had made calls to major advertisers like Bloomingdale's, Macy's, Gimbel's and Potamkin Cadillac to seek ads for the Metro.

Robert Costello, the Post's advertising director, also was reported to have joined the Metro and brought several Post sales people with him.

There also haven been reports of circulation ties between the other two principal interim papers and the Times and Daily News.

A Daily News subsidiary was helping to distribute the Daily Press, according to the Wall Street Journal.

James Jarvis, regularly of the

Daily News's staff, is ad manager for the Daily Press, according to Editor & Publisher.

And the City News carried a box in its early issues saying that "your independent New York Times home delivery news dealer has been instrumental in helping to create and bring to you this interim morning paper."

"Your home delivery dealer will automatically transfer you back to your favorite New York daily as soon as the presses start rolling again," it concluded.

The words "New York Times" later were deleted from the first paragraph.

The Village Voice reported Aug. 28 that the Times's computerized subscription center is handling billings for home delivery of the City News and that Times home subscribers have been shifted to the paper.

Editor & Publisher reported that Jerry Schwartz, grocery account manager at the Times, heads the City News's ad department and has ten salesmen there from the Times.

And two of the three principal interims have AP or UPI wire service, Editor & Publisher said, describing it as a break in a long-standing tradition not to service "interim" or "strike" papers.

The Metro has AP, because it met all the service's requirements as a "bona fide daily newspaper with a sound financial base and, as far as we know, has no connection with either the management or the unions of the struck newspapers," AP President Keith Fuller told E&P. He called it a "unique opportunity to assist the papers on strike."

The Daily Press later also picked up AP.

The City News had UPI.

UPI President Roderick W. Beaton said that AP's decision to "serve one of the 'strike' papers put the others as a serious disadvantage" so UPI decided to help the City News "fill the public need for news."

A fourth interim, the New York Graphic, the only one that says it wants to become permanent, also has UPI service. The Graphic, however, had early difficulty publishing regularly because of mistakes by its job printer.

A new free distribution shop, the NYC Shopping News, was launched late in August by a firm calling itself one of the largest private postal systems in the country.

It promised to put a million copies a week into Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Its first issue had 40 solid pages of advertising.

No merger talk this month, dates are set for October

Washington — The joint meeting of TNG's Special Merger Committee and the ITU Merger Negotiating Committee scheduled here for Sept. 6-8 was cancelled in the face of the continuing seriousness of the bargaining and strike situation in New York.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said the decision to cancel the meeting was made jointly by him and Joe Bingel, president of the International Typographical Union.

A meeting of the committees planned to begin Oct. 30 is not affected by cancellation of the September meeting, Perlik said.

It will be held in Washington.

After meeting Sept. 5 with Bingel in Washington, Perlik said that the special finance subcommittees of the two merger committees will meet beginning Oct. 27 in advance of the full committees' joint meeting to examine the possible impact on the merger talks of finance actions by TNG's 1978 Convention and to study analyses of Guild members' wages being done by TNG.

Additional joint meetings of the full committees are tentatively planned for early December and mid-January, Perlik added.

CLUW honors L.A. Guild for participation by women

Los Angeles — An award for increasing women's participation in their unions has been presented to the Los Angeles Guild and Communications Workers Local 11513 by the local chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW).

Linda L. Zink, president and administrative officer, accepted the award for LANG Aug. 28.

Among the criteria were number of women in bargaining units, number on committees, number as elected officers and benefits achieved for women in bargaining.

The Guild reported that 30 percent of its members are women, that two of its five standing committees are chaired by women, including its human rights committee, that nearly half the members of its executive committee and representative assembly are women, including its president, that one of its contracts provides four weeks' paid maternity leave and that five of the seven members of one unit's bargaining committee are women.

"Our goal is to integrate

women fully into the affairs of the union and not just placate them with special committees or programs," LANG said in answering the questionnaire CLUW sent to local unions and councils in Los Angeles County.

IT

SEEMS
TO US

No 'former' about Higgins and UAW review board

DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

In a letter to the editor by Brother Anderson, which appeared in the Aug. 11 issue of the Guild Reporter, Monsignor Higgins is referred to as "a former chairman of the Public Review Board" of the UAW.

I'm happy to tell you that there is nothing "former" about him. Msgr. Higgins is still PRB chairman and will hopefully remain in that post for a long time to come.

By TNG convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue. Deadline, Friday before publication.

He is truly a friend to all who work for a living.

JERRY DALE
Community-Labor Unit
Detroit Guild

Aug. 29 payment settles decade-old dispute over "alternate benefits" for Herald-Examiner strikers

Carter and Marshall rap business lobby tactics

The Carter Administration took a pair of swings Labor Day at U.S. business's tactics in opposing labor-backed legislation on Capitol Hill during the past year.

And in so doing, both President Carter and Labor Secretary Marshall pointed to the campaign against labor law reform as the prime example of a new hostility toward unions.

"They are developing a renewed hostility to collective bargaining. And they are apparently willing to accept the discord and hostility they are encouraging. . . . The business community must recognize the consequences of their actions or we will reach the point of no return all too soon," Marshall said.

"There was an unwarranted outpouring of distortion and political pressure from some business organizations and some right-wing organizations . . . that caused the defeat of that good legislation," Carter told a group of union newspaper editors, referring to the campaign against labor law reform, which was killed by a filibuster in the Senate after nailing the House.

Marshall said business's opposition to the bill marked a change in its approach to legislation.

"Suddenly we were no longer debating labor law reform," he said "Instead we were refighting the basic battles over unions, collective bargaining and industrial democracy that we believed had been settled during the 1930s."

Nor was the labor law reform



PRESIDENT CARTER ANSWERS UNION EDITORS' QUESTIONS IN THE CABINET ROOM

His comments during Aug. 18 session were embargoed for Labor Day release

campaign an "isolated event," Marshall continued. "Rather it was just the clearest example of the general pattern of negativism that too many business spokesmen have brought to our national policy debates.

"It is a pattern that I recognize and fear. Suddenly business organizations see the world in very simplistic terms."

He said he sees the same sort of approach to tax reform, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration and other key legislation.

Carter, in a press conference

for Labor Day with a dozen and a half union-paper editors, including the Guild Reporters', expressed particular unhappiness over labor law reform.

"That was the one bill since I have been in office that I sat down and in effect wrote with the help of my advisers, myself, every paragraph of it," he said.

"I think it was a very moderate bill which would have brought benefits not only to working people but also to employers," he added.

Carter also discussed his administration's approach to unem-

ployment, OSHA, national health insurance, civil service reform and monetary policy.

Asked about the prospect of economic controls, he pledged that any additional moves by his administration against inflation "would be short of mandatory wage and price controls and would be carefully worked out" to try to protect the interests of workers and consumers.

"I am philosophically opposed to it and will not impose such controls unless our nation faces a very serious emergency or crisis," he said.

Computer no emergency; arbiter rules

Monterey, Calif.—The Peninsula Herald violated its contract with the San Jose Guild when it used a temporary help agency to handle extra work while computerizing the bookkeeping department, an arbitrator has ruled.

Maurice Gershenson, the arbitrator, said such use would have to be justified by an emergency.

The contract is "clear and unambiguous" and "definitely prohibits subcontracting of the bookkeeping department's work," Gershenson said.

He criticized the Herald for failing to anticipate the increased work, failing to train employees and failing to run the work parallel on old and new systems during the changeover.

Safeguards before grand juries asked

Washington—TNG has reiterated its support of grand jury reform that would, among other things, protect journalists' rights to keep the identity of their sources secret.

President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., submitted documents to the Senate Judiciary administrative practice and procedure subcommittee indicating nine key points supported by TNG.

The subcommittee was holding three days of hearings—Aug. 17, 22 and 24—on a bill by its chairman, Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.), that would restructure the grand jury system.

Perlik said TNG supports legislation that would:

- ✓ Give subpoenaed witnesses seven days between service and appearance to obtain an attorney.
- ✓ Require that newsmen appearing before grand juries get a transcript of their testimony.
- ✓ Give them the right to counsel inside the grand jury room.
- ✓ Require 10 days notice of contempt hearings.
- ✓ Prevent their jailings for refusing to answer questions based on information obtained in violation of federal wiretapping laws or in violation of constitutional rights.
- ✓ Limit jail terms for contempt to six months, instead of

18, and make it impossible to be jailed twice for refusing to answer the same questions.

✓ Require that grand jurors vote on subpoenas and the prosecutors present full justification for subpoenas.

✓ Provide that newsmen could challenge a subpoena on grounds that it is unreasonable, punitive or intended to obtain information to help prosecute a person already indicted.

✓ Enable a newsmen to avoid testimony by pleading the Fifth Amendment's right to silence.

The Senate subcommittee is considering S. 3405. Similar legislation is going through the committee process in the House.

What will happen after the Senate hearings end hasn't been decided, Jessica Josephson, a subcommittee counsel, said.

Final disposition, however, is not expected this year since there probably will not be enough time for floor action before the Senate adjourns.

Guild-Times scholarships awarded

New York—The New York Guild-New York Times College Scholarship Fund has named 12 new winners and renewed 26 awards for the 1978-79 academic year.

Winners will receive awards of up to \$1,200 a year, an increase from last year's maximum of \$1,100.

This is expected to draw \$44,050 from the fund during the 1978-79 academic year and

\$114,750 by the completion of current winners' undergraduate studies.

The awards are made to children of New York Guild members at the Times.

They began in 1964 when the Guild set aside 13 cents per week per employee from a wage settlement.

Now they are financed by an employer's percentage of payroll contribution.

NEW ADDRESS?

Please use this form so the Guild Reporter will move with you.

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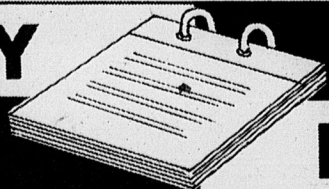
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DAY



BOOK

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 16-19, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 21-22, Eugene Hotel, Eugene, Ore.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 28-29, New York.

New England District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 28-29, Holiday Inn, downtown, Portland.

TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, 4th joint meeting, Oct. 30, Washington.

Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 18-19, Kenosha, Wis.

Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting (tentative), Nov. 18-19, Buffalo.

46th Annual TNG Convention July 2-6, 1979, Biltmore Plaza Hotel, Providence.

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

ROBERT DUDNICK, Associate Editor

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